

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES EUROPEAN COMMAND
UNIT 30400
APO AE 09131-0400

DIRECTIVE
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OPERATIONS

Repatriation

1. **Purpose.** The Directive assigns responsibilities and provides guidance for the repatriation of personnel recovered from hostile territory. It includes instructions for reception, debriefing, and processing of all US military, DOD civilians, DOD Essential Contractors and other designated personnel recovered in the Commander, United States European Command (USEUCOM) area of responsibility (AOR).

2. **Applicability.** This directive applies to USEUCOM Component Commanders: Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Europe (CGUSAREUR); Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe (CINCUSNAVEUR); Commander, U.S. Air Forces in Europe (COMUSAFE); Commander, U.S. Marine Forces Europe (COMMARFOREUR); Commander, Special Operations Command Europe (COMSOCEUR); and other U.S. commanders operating within the USEUCOM AOR. This policy specifically applies to the repatriation of DOD personnel, but is applicable on a case-by-case basis for other government/civilian personnel/organizations who elect to participate in a DOD repatriation process.

3. **Suggested Improvements.** The proponent for this directive is the USEUCOM Operations Directorate, Operations Plans Division (ECJ35). Users are encouraged to provide comments and suggested improvements directly to HQ USEUCOM/J3, Attn: ECJ35, Unit 30400, APO AE 09131-0400.

4. **References.**

- a. DODD 2310.2, Personnel Recovery, dated 22 December 2000.
- b. DODD 2310.4, Repatriation of Prisoners of War (POW), Hostages, Peacetime Government Detainees and Other Missing or Isolated Personnel, dated 21 November 2000.
- c. JP 3-50.3, Appendix A, Administrative Processing of DOD Individuals Who have Returned from Isolated Territory, dated 6 September 1996.
- d. EUCOM Directive 55-13, Personnel Recovery, dated 3 June 2002.

5. **Definitions.**

a. **Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR).** A specific task performed by rescue forces to recover distressed personnel during wartime or military operations other than war.

b. **Decompression.** The process of normalizing psycho-physiological and behavioral adjustments that individuals have made in order to cope with an isolating event. Decompression allows the returnee time and support necessary to transition from demands of high stress isolation to the safety and security of return to US control and the repatriation process. (Draft Definition)

c. **Detainee.** A term used to refer to any person captured or otherwise detained by an armed force. (JP 1-02)

d. **Evader.** Any person isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory who eludes capture. (JP 1-02)

e. **Hostage.** A person held as a pledge that certain terms or agreements will be kept. The taking of hostages is forbidden under the Geneva Conventions, 1949. (JP 1-02)

f. **Initial Reception Point.** Any secure area or facility, under friendly control where initial reception of a returnee can safely take place. This should be a location which given Theater constraints, is estimated to meet the criterion of secure area in terms of the returnee's perception. This point is ideally associated with a medical treatment facility and can safeguard the returnee and repatriation participants for up to 48 hours. (Draft Definition)

g. **Isolated Personnel.** US Military and other selected personnel isolated in enemy or enemy-controlled territory whose return to friendly territory is desired. (JP 1-02)

h. **Joint Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (JPRCC).** The primary Joint Force Headquarters (JF HQ) cell at HQ USEUCOM tasked with advising the Joint Force Commander on recovery options, relaying information, and coordinating the recovery of isolated personnel (to include conventional recovery, non-conventional assisted recovery, and repatriation) at the theater headquarters level. The JPRCC is staffed by two or more USEUCOM personnel, or it may have a multinational staff of personnel from allied or coalition nations (Coalition Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell). The USEUCOM JPRCC exists when the JF HQ is established at HQ USEUCOM. (Draft Definition)

i. **Joint Search and Rescue Center (JSRC).** The primary Recovery Coordination Center (RCC) designated by the JFC or Joint Forces Air Component Commander (JFACC) for planning, coordinating, and executing joint CSAR operations. (Draft Definition)

j. **Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR).** All forms of personnel recovery conducted by an entity, group of entities, or organizations in enemy-held or hostile areas that are trained and directed to contact, authenticate, support, move, and exfiltrate U.S. Military and other designated personnel from enemy held or hostile areas to friendly control through established infrastructure or procedures. NAR includes unconventional assisted recovery (UAR). (DODI 2310.6)

k. **Personnel Recovery (PR).** The aggregation of military, civil and political efforts to recover captured, detained, evading, isolated or missing personnel from uncertain or hostile environments and denied areas. Personnel recovery may occur through military action, action by non-governmental organizations, other U.S. Government-approved action, diplomatic initiatives, or through any combination of these options. (DODD 2310.2)

l. **Prisoner of War (POW).** A detained person as defined in Articles 4 and 5 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949. In particular, one who, while engaged in combat under orders of his or her government, is detained by the armed forces of the enemy. As such, he or she is entitled to the combatant's privilege of immunity from the municipal law of the capturing state for warlike acts, which do not amount to breaches of the law of armed conflict. (JP 1-02)

m. **Repatriation.** Return of isolated person(s) to US control, Reception, Screening, Debriefing and Support. Generally, DOD repatriation refers to the overall process associated with receiving, supporting, debriefing, transporting, processing, handling of individuals returned from isolation, and informing and assisting next-of-kin (NOK). Repatriation is completed when the returnee is returned-to-duty (RTD) or other Command Authority disposition is made.

n. **Returned Personnel.** U.S. military personnel, DOD civilian employees and DOD contractor employees who (draft definition):

- (1) Have been POWs.
- (2) Have been held hostage by terrorists.
- (3) Have been detained in peacetime by a hostile foreign government.
- (4) Have been evading enemy capture (whether assisted or unassisted), or were otherwise isolated.

o. **Rescue Coordination Center (RCC).** A primary personnel recovery facility suitably staffed by supervisory personnel and equipped for coordinating and controlling personnel recovery operations at component level or higher. The facility is operated unilaterally by personnel of a single service or component. (JP 1-02)

p. **Search and Rescue (SAR).** Use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, personnel and equipment to locate and recover personnel in distress on land or at sea in a permissive environment. (JP 1-02)

q. **SERE Psychologist.** Medical personnel specially trained in the emotional and behavioral aspects of captivity, detention, and return of personnel to friendly control. (Draft Definition)

r. **Theater Transition Point.** A secure area or facility where decompression and transition activities can take place. This area is ideally out of sight and sound of the battlefield in the

vicinity of a major transportation hub and offers a stable environment for repatriation activities. Landstuhl Regional Medical Center (RMC) is the designated Theater Transition Point in the USEUCOM AOR. (Draft Definition)

6. **Responsibilities.**

a. USEUCOM.

(1) ECJ1 updates the status of repatriated personnel and notifies the parent Service of entry into the repatriation process.

(2) ECJ2 ensures repatriated personnel are properly debriefed by Component/Service representatives and ensure debriefings are disseminated as appropriate.

(3) ECJ3 is the overall OPR for repatriation in the USEUCOM AOR. ECJ3 exercises control of the repatriation process through ECJ35 or the JPRCC when established as part of the JF HQ at HQ USEUCOM. ECJ35 or JPRCC, when established:

(a) Coordinates personnel recovery operations at the Combatant Commander level within the AOR.

(b) Coordinates procedures with supporting commands (to include USJFCOM and USTRANSCOM) to ensure essential information concerning isolated personnel in the AOR is provided as soon as possible for rapid identification, location recovery and repatriation.

(c) Coordinates with ECJ2 to gather information of value to the Command.

(d) ICW JSRC, tasks Component Commands to conduct repatriation of returnees, as required.

(e) Coordinates with CONUS representatives concerning repatriation activities. This includes Service, HQ JPRA, Defense POW/Missing Persons Office (DPMO), and Joint Staff representatives. JPRCC entry point for coordination of repatriation support external to USEUCOM is ECJ35.

(f) Develops and coordinates repatriation mission requirements to include Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape (SERE) Debriefings, NAR Debriefings, SERE Psychological support and follow-on debriefings as required.

(g) Develops, updates, and forwards repatriation information to the JSRC for inclusion in the ATO Special Instructions (SPINS). Consider the following items for inclusion in the CSAR Special Instructions (SPINS):

(1) The designated Theater Transition Point in USEUCOM is Landstuhl RMC.

(2) Locations and contact information for USEUCOM Repatriation support personnel, to include JPRA and other supporting personnel external to the Command.

(3) Host-nation and/or combined repatriation activities and agreements if applicable.

(4) Special instructions for civilian, DOD civilian and/or other designated personnel.

(h) Ensures repatriation is addressed in all appropriate USEUCOM plans.

(4) ECJ4 ensures adequate medical support, to include JPRA-trained SERE psychologists, are available in theater.

(5) EC Public Affairs (ECPA) oversees proper release of information as required and coordinate PA representation on the Repatriation Team.

b. Commanding General, United States Army, Europe (CGUSAREUR). In addition to those responsibilities listed under para 6.e., unless specifically designated otherwise, CGUSAREUR is designated Executive Agent for repatriation. As EA for repatriation, ICW the other Components, publish a Repatriation CONOPS with procedures complementary to this directive, applicable to USEUCOM assigned, attached, and supporting headquarters.

c. Commander, United States Air Force, Europe (COMUSAFE). In addition to those responsibilities listed under para 6.e., unless specifically designated otherwise, COMUSAFE:

(1) Is designated SAR Coordinator (SC) and EA for CSAR in USEUCOM. As EA for CSAR, COMUSAFE coordinates closely with CGUSAREUR on repatriation guidance.

(2) Provides medical evacuation to CONUS as required ICW CGUSAREUR.

(3) Coordinates repatriation Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) among Rescue Coordination Centers (RCCs) focusing on notification, de-briefing, transportation, medical facilities, and Public Affairs.

d. Commander, Special Operations Command Europe, (COMSOCEUR). In addition to those responsibilities listed under para 6.e., unless specifically designated otherwise COMSOCEUR:

(1) Ensures information pertinent to repatriation activities involving non-conventional assisted recovery (NAR) operations is collected and disseminated as required ICW HQ JPRA, JPRCC, and the JSRC. The focal point for NAR in USEUCOM is the COMSOCEUR J35.

(2) Coordinates with the other government agencies to ensure returnees possessing information pertaining to NAR is disseminated as appropriate.

e. USEUCOM Component Commanders:

(1) Develop supporting plans to this directive, to include plans to take custody of personnel from international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

(2) Coordinate with the ECJ35 and the Joint Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (JPRCC), when established as a part of JF HQ at HQ USEUCOM, on all matters relating to the repatriation process.

(3) Designate and task organize a repatriation team led by a service member of a rank equal to or greater than the repatriated individual. Refer to Appendix B.

(4) Designate an Initial Reception Point.

(5) Provide or coordinate care, custody and safeguards for the returnee, including all required health care and protection from unwarranted curiosity, including the media and other medical patients.

(6) Provide care, custody, security controls, and request appropriate instructions from the Joint Force Commander (JFC) if the individual's identity cannot be confirmed.

(7) Develop procedures for ensuring that time sensitive tactical/perishable intelligence obtained from the initial debriefing is submitted through appropriate intelligence channels for evaluation and dissemination. Once the returnee is medically cleared, the Component that receives the returnee or the theater intelligence collection agencies will debrief the returnee for tactical intelligence.

(8) Develop procedures to ensure that the JPRCC is notified concerning returnees who are identified during debrief as having had prior access to sensitive evasion and escape (E&E) information relating to mechanisms/specialized capabilities, or have received assistance during their isolation. Minimum procedures include, non-disclosure agreements for each individual that hears or knows information concerning sensitive E&E information relating to mechanisms/specialized capabilities or other assistance provided to the repatriated individual. The JPRCC will coordinate with Headquarters, Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (HQ JPRA) for follow-on debriefings.

(9) Develop and release an Initial Recovery Report ICW the Team Chief. Provide this report and any follow-on debriefing reports to JPRCC and the deployed JSRC. Refer to Appendix C.

(10) Develop follow-on debriefing procedures to assure expeditious collection and transmission of intelligence information concerning recovered personnel of their respective Services.

(11) Coordinate for transportation and security escort upon receipt of disposition

instructions from the JPRCC or JSRC (or in certain situations, the parent Services of recovered and returned personnel).

(12) Coordinate with the JFC and Component Command Authority for public affairs guidance and next of kin disclosure for returned personnel.

(13) Maintain OPSEC IAW Theater guidance.

(14) Provide the returnee with a post-detention/captivity/evasion/escape report at the conclusion of the repatriation process (if the repatriation process is terminated by the Component command authority after Phase I or II). This report is provided via the returnee's Command Authority, and is a report on the returnee's behavior in terms of the Code of Conduct.

(15) Afford the returnee access to all necessary support agencies in EUCOM to continue reintegration needs.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:

JOHN B. SYLVESTER
Lieutenant General, USA
Chief of Staff

RICKEY K. WILLIAMS
LTC, USA
Adjutant General

Appendix A: Repatriation Considerations
Appendix B: Repatriation Team Task Organization
Appendix C: Initial Recovery Report Message Format
Appendix D: Checklist For Initial Debriefing Of Returnees
Appendix E: Nondisclosure Agreement

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APPENDIX A

REPATRIATION CONSIDERATIONS

1. GENERAL GUIDANCE.

a. Prior to implementing guidance in this instruction, all Commands shall consider the following assumptions and general repatriation guidance.

(1) The Component Command designated to conduct initial repatriation processing shall gain control and initiate medical processing of the returnee. More detailed processing may be accomplished when the returnee arrives at Landstuhl RMC (if required).

(2) The commander gaining initial control of a returnee shall ensure that an escort is assigned and that security/non-disclosure statements are completed.

(3) The medical and psychological condition of the returnee will influence handling and processing activities.

(4) Returned personnel may possess significant information concerning the disposition and status of POWs/hostages/peacetime governmental detainees/other unreleased personnel, evaders, isolated personnel, or personnel otherwise missing. Collect and disseminate this information as soon as possible.

(5) The return of personnel may generate a media attention, public interest, and requests to visit the returnee. Access to the returnee will be coordinated by the JPRCC, the returnee's command authority, and key medical staff.

(6) Reuniting the returnee with family members and other loved ones is an important and delicate matter. Take care to ensure these reunions involve minimal additional stress for the returnee and family members. These reunions are typically best accomplished after discussion with the returnee and in CONUS. It is recommended a chaplain be made available for pastoral support and/or family issues resolution during the reunion process.

(7) Flexibility in applying this guidance is necessary due to the many variables associated with the return of U.S. personnel (e.g., number of personnel, medical, spiritual, and psychological condition, method of release, and point of return to U.S. military control).

(a) When more than one person is returned, all returnees should be moved together to the same debriefing locations to the maximum extent possible to facilitate their psychological and spiritual adjustments. Historical repatriation experiences consistently indicate that the returnees benefit greatly from the opportunity to achieve closure with one another, thus improving their ability to eventually move beyond the captivity experience.

(b) The returnee debriefings shall be obtained under an expressed written promise of

confidentiality. Debriefings contain privileged information, are property of the Department of Defense, and shall not be released to the public. Immediately after the medical screening, the returnee should be presented with the DD Form 2810, "Promise of Confidentiality," to inform the returnee that debriefings will remain confidential to the extent authorized by law.

2. PROCEDURES.

a. General. There are three phases of repatriation. Latitude and flexibility remain with the Component Command Authority to conduct repatriation procedures within the context of ongoing military operations, allowing for sequential, concurrent, or if needed, delayed conduct of repatriation procedures. Refer to Appendix D.

(1) Phase I. Return to Friendly Control/Initial Reception. Phase I Repatriation will be conducted by command designated to conduct the initial processing of the returnee.

Note: Personnel who were imprisoned together should not be separated during the repatriation process.

(a) Once the isolated person is returned to friendly control, repatriation procedures are initiated. Immediately upon receiving the returnee, the responsible Component Command Authority will ensure that the returnee(s) are transported to a designated processing center called the Initial Reception Point. This site should provide a secure facility to coordinate and conduct critical tasks that lead to a Command Authority decision on the returnee's disposition and repatriation requirements. The objectives of initial reception are to evaluate and care for the physical, spiritual, and psychological needs of the returnee, debrief for operational and intelligence information of immediate value, establish and maintain a public affairs umbrella over the returnee and repatriation activities, and provide a medical recommendation to the command authority regarding status. Additionally, Theater-level coordination by the JPRCC will develop connectivity with Yellow Ribbon CONUS-based representatives. The following special staff, functional staff and mission area experts may need to be present or available at the initial reception point:

- Initial Reception Point POCs
- SERE Debriefers
- Medical Officer and SERE Psychologist
- Intelligence Debriefers
- Chaplain
- PAO
- Legal Aid/JAG
- Service/Unit Representative
- Security Detail

(b) If the returnee's Command Authority decides to return the individual to duty, the returnee will be transported back to the home unit as the situation permits. At the returnee's unit, continued debriefings (intelligence, operations and SERE) can occur with proper coordination

with the returnees' chain of command. If the decision is to continue the repatriation process, the returnee will be transported and escorted to the Landstuhl RMC for continued medical care, decompression, or debriefing as required. The repatriation team chief should also coordinate with the JSRC to obtain the isolated person's Personnel Processing File (PPF) from the responsible Service. This file will accompany the repatriation process as a debriefing document and will be disseminated to the Service and HQ JPRA once repatriation has been completed. If the repatriation process ends prior to receiving the PPF, the PPF once received, will be included in the final disposition of debriefing documents. When possible, Phase I activities should be concluded within 48 hours.

Note: U.S. policy is to not return successfully escaped POWs to same theater of operations due to combatant immunity issue. If captured again, escapee could be punished for acts committed during successful escape.

(2) Phase II. Theater Transition Point Repatriation. Phase II Repatriation will be conducted in the USEUCOM AOR under the responsibility of CGUSAREUR. If the returnee's command authority decides to continue the repatriation process and not return him to local unit control, the returnee will be moved to Landstuhl RMC, the designated USEUCOM Theater Transition Point. Landstuhl will continue repatriation processes in a much more deliberate fashion allowing additional time for the returnee to decompress. Liaison with CONUS-based Service representatives is highly recommended in this phase. If recommended by the returnee's Command Authority, Commander, USEUCOM, may direct the evacuation of the returnee from the USEUCOM AOR to CONUS. In this instance, repatriation responsibilities are passed to the returnee's Service. JPRCC coordination with Service Yellow Ribbon representatives is formalized in this phase to include evacuation procedures, Public Affairs (PA) guidance, and passing of relevant debriefing and medical information. Phase II concludes with the returnee evacuated from the USEUCOM AOR or returned to his unit. When possible, Phase II Repatriation activities should be concluded within five (5) days.

(3) Phase III. Service Repatriation. In the event the returnee requires continued repatriation, he will be evacuated to CONUS under Service control. Continued repatriation outside the USEUCOM AOR is the responsibility of the Service IAW DODI 2310.4. The returnee will be accompanied by unit, Service, or DOD representatives to a directed CONUS Service processing location for continued repatriation activities.

b. Critical Tasks. The following are repatriation critical tasks for Phases I and II:

- Medical care including psychological care
- SERE psychological oversight
- Security and force protection
- PA oversight
- Access to a chaplain
- Access to legal assistance
- Access to financial assistance
- Local and theater intelligence debriefings

- SERE debriefing
- Re-contact roster for each repatriation event
- Pertinent information passed to the Command Authority enabling a decision to be made on continued repatriation requirements
- OPSEC
- Initial Reception Point and Transition Point POCs
- Coordination with Service representatives for repatriation
- Accommodations for returnee and repatriation team
- Facilities for repatriation
- Lessons learned
- Personnel Processing File (PPF) procedures

3. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS.

a. Debriefings and Visits. The Components, in coordination with the JPRCC, will establish appropriate command procedures to ensure returnees under their control are debriefed by qualified personnel. The purpose of the debriefings is to determine the effectiveness of USEUCOM recovery concepts, plans, operations, tactics, procedures, techniques, security, training, and to develop intelligence of immediate value. The results of these debriefings and any associated operational after-action reports will be forwarded to the JPRCC. The JPRCC will:

(1) Evaluate the debriefings and reports to determine trends.

(2) Determine required associated briefings, reports, and analyses to be given to the JSRC, JPRA, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Service SERE schools, and USEUCOM recovery resources or organizations.

(3) Determine the validity of existing USCINCEUR policy, doctrine, and procedures and institute changes as required.

(4) Maintain historical files of the debriefings, reports, and analyses.

b. Debriefings. All debriefings shall be focused, timely and will last only as long as the returnee is able to hold up mentally and physically. If the returnee is a Military Service member and reveals information implicating himself or herself in a potential violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice or other U.S. criminal law and the debriefer is a military member or a DOD employee, the debriefer shall stop debriefing and inform the returnee of his or her rights under Article 31(b), UCMJ. If the returnee requests counsel or does not desire to continue the debriefing, the debriefing will cease until counsel is obtained. If the returnee does not request counsel and agrees to continue with the debriefing, the debriefing may continue. If the returnee is a DOD civilian or DOD contractor employee and reveals information implicating himself or herself in a potential criminal offense under U.S. criminal law, the debriefer will cease questioning and consult with a judge advocate or an attorney assigned to the U.S. Attorney's Office before continuing. Refer to Appendix D.

c. Types of Debriefings. There are seven separate debriefings that may be required in the repatriation process which should occur in Phases I and II: (1) Initial Debriefing; (2) Intelligence Debriefing; (3) Operational Debriefing; (4) SERE Debriefing; (5) NAR Debriefing; (6) SERE Psychological Debrief; and (7) Chaplain Debrief. The returnee should be given an explanation as to the expected duration of the various debriefings and should be told to expect and be prepared for numerous meetings conducted by the Component Repatriation Team Chief concurrent with the initial medical screening.

(1) Initial Debriefing. The purpose of the initial debriefing is to gather critical data to ascertain the following: name, rank, serial number, organization, health and physical condition, and assist in development of the Component's repatriation plan. This data is common mission data that is disseminated to all repatriation participants, and forwarded to the JPRCC and JSRC in message format. If authorized by the senior medical authority, the initial debriefing should be conducted as soon as possible after the returnee is medically cleared.

(2) Intelligence Debriefing. The purpose of the initial intelligence debriefing is to collect perishable information and time-sensitive information on U.S. personnel last seen alive in a POW camp system, but who are still unaccounted for. This debriefing should be conducted as soon as possible after the returnee is medically cleared. The duration of this debriefing should be kept to a minimum, with the follow-up debriefings coordinated with the Repatriation Team Chief and Command Authority as required. During this debriefing, the returnee will not be debriefed about sensitive or covert recovery plans, procedures, organizations, programs or equipment unless directed by the JPRCC or HQ JPRA personnel.

(3) Operational Debriefing. Perform an operational debriefing to obtain mission data that may have contributed to personnel being isolated. This debriefing is not part of an accident investigation. Disseminate lessons learned ASAP.

(4) SERE Debriefing. A SERE Specialist with support from HQ JPRA will conduct the SERE Debriefing. The purpose of this debriefing is to collect perishable and imperative information pertinent to SERE issues and the contingency at hand and to assess the returnee's exposure to sensitive recovery operations. This should include recovery details such as location/date/time/method, whether individual has been in contact with an assistance mechanism, utilized a blood chit, or was held captive by the enemy at any time. The debriefer, in coordination with the JPRCC and Command Authority, will determine if the returnee's exposure to sensitive information warrants subsequent debriefing or assignment restrictions. The JPRCC will notify the returnee's parent Service if such action is required. The Services will institute appropriate assignment restriction, as required. Collected information is considered classified and will be kept confidential, but relevant lessons learned will be immediately disseminated.

(5) NAR Debriefing. If required, a JPRA-trained NAR specialist will conduct the NAR Debriefing. This debriefing is conducted to collect information pertinent to assisted recovery operations. The content of this debriefing is classified. Prior to conducting the debriefing, the returnee(s) will sign a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA). Refer to Appendix E. Lessons learned will be disseminated to the Joint Force as expeditiously as possible. Coordination with the

JPRCC and ECJ35 is required to request NAR debriefing support from HQ JPRA.

(6) SERE Psychological Debriefing. A JPRA-trained SERE psychologist will conduct the SERE Debriefing. This debriefing is conducted to ascertain the psychological status of the returnee. Its recommendations delineate any special considerations that need to be afforded the returnee during the repatriation process, and glean valuable insights necessary to shape the medical treatment plan.

(7) Chaplain Debrief. A chaplain with proper pastoral counseling training will conduct the debriefing. This debriefing is conducted to provide the returnee the opportunity to talk with a clergy member about issues related to guilt, survival, forgiveness, and the purpose of life, to name but a few. Spiritual healing and wholeness after serious trauma is the ultimate purpose of this debriefing.

d. Initial Recovery Report. The Initial Recovery Report will be transmitted as soon as possible to the JPRCC, who will forward it to the returnee's parent Service, HQ JPRA, CGUSAREUR, USAFE/A3/32 AOG, and the individual's unit. Along with critical returnee data, the report will include an assessment of potential support required, and a plan for repatriation activities. The report will be classified IAW SJS Info Memo 15-92, Subj: Security Classification of DOD POW/MIA information, dated 27 Feb 92, and will request disposition instructions from the individual's parent Service. See Appendix C.

e. Follow-on Debriefings. Follow-on debriefing will be conducted by the individual's parent Service. If required, follow-on debriefings will also be conducted by HQ JPRA personnel. Additionally, if required, HQ JPRA will coordinate supplemental debriefing requirements with the Other Government Agencies (OGA).

f. Debriefing Markings. Once a debriefing has been completed and properly classified, the following instructions will be marked on the front:

**CONTENTS ARE CLASSIFIED BY _____ IAW EXECUTIVE ORDER
12958. DECLASSIFY ON: _____. IF DECLASSIFIED, THIS
INFORMATION MUST BE REVIEWED TO ENSURE THAT THE PROVISIONS OF
DOD DIRECTIVE 5400.7, DOD DIRECTIVE 5400.11, AND DOD REGULATION
5400.7R ARE MET BEFORE PUBLIC RELEASE IS MADE.**

APPENDIX B

REPATRIATION TEAM TASK ORGANIZATION

1. The following repatriation team organization is recommended at the Phase II site.

a. Team Chief. This individual is responsible for all activities associated with the Component's tactical repatriation effort. Ideally, this individual is assigned to the same Service as the returnee.

b. Intelligence Debriefing. This individual is responsible for the tactical intelligence debriefing. Ideally, this individual is assigned to the same Service as the returnee.

c. Medical Treatment Specialists. These individuals should represent both physical and mental health disciplines. Medical treatment specialists are coordinated to be in-place at the initial reception point to conduct an assessment of the returnee's physical and mental health and to provide treatment as necessary. No other repatriation activities will occur until the senior medical provider determines the condition and requirements of the returnee.

d. Key Unit Member. This individual is a member of the returnee's unit or organization and should have some degree of familiarity with the returnee. This individual should coordinate to meet the returnee immediately at the initial reception point and should remain with the returnee at least during Landstuhl RMC activities. This individual will provide moral support only, and not be assigned duties such as administrative or operational debriefing. This individual should also serve as the direct liaison between the returnee and the parent unit commander.

e. HQ Joint Personnel Recovery Agency Personnel. HQ JPRA may provide several critical individuals to support the repatriation of personnel.

(1) SERE Debriefing. This individual is provided or trained by JPRA to debrief all repatriated personnel on SERE aspects. This individual may or may not be present in the AOR, however repatriation activities should not be delayed waiting for this individual. Coordination with the JPRCC is required to request the JPRA SERE debriefer.

(2) SERE Psychologist. This individual is provided or trained by JPRA to debrief all repatriated personnel. This individual will not provide medical treatment. This individual will be coordinated to remain with the returnee throughout the Repatriation process.

(3) NAR Debriefing. This individual is provided or trained by JPRA to debrief specified returnees that have indicated or suspect that they might have information pertaining to sensitive or covert NAR or Evasion and Escape plans, procedures, programs, or equipment. This individual may or may not be present in the AOR, however repatriation activities should not be delayed waiting for this individual to arrive. Coordination with the JPRCC is required to request the JPRA NAR debriefer.

f. Legal Representative (JAG). This individual should provide legal advice to the repatriation team and the returnee as required. This individual should also have POCs for defense counsel relating to Art 31b advisement and AUSA for DoD contractor relating to Miranda advisement

g. Public Affairs Representative. This individual should provide PA guidance to the repatriation team and control access and provide appropriate information to the external media as required. If possible this individual should remain with the returnee throughout the repatriation process.

h. Force Protection and Security Personnel. These personnel are coordinated by the Component Command to provide local security for repatriation activities.

i. Yellow Ribbon Service Representative. This individual will be coordinated by the JPRCC ICW the returnee's Service Component Commander for support during USEUCOM repatriation activities. He is provided by the returnee's Service and will ensure seamless transition to CONUS-based repatriation if this level of the process is required.

j. Chaplain. The Chaplain should be present at the initial reception point and remain an integral part of the repatriation process. He should provide spiritual and personal counseling and be available at all times upon request.

k. Finance Representative. This individual should be available should the returnee require pay, benefits or other financial support. This individual should have the same Service affiliation as the returnee.

l. Administrative Specialist. This individual should be available to support awards, records and other administrative processes during the repatriation process. This individual should have the same Service affiliation as the returnee.

m. Marriage Counselor/Marriage Counseling. This counseling function may be provided by professionals of the medical repatriation team or chaplain. In some cases, a Service marriage counselor may be available to support repatriation actions. Ideally, this individual should have the same Service affiliation as the returnee to facilitate long-term treatment.

APPENDIX C

INITIAL RECOVERY REPORT MESSAGE FORMAT

1. Name, rank, service or social security number.
2. Organization/unit of assignment.
3. Health and physical condition of returnee.
4. Recovery details such as location, date, time and method, and yes or no answer concerning whether individual was held captive by an enemy at any time.
5. Yes or no answer concerning whether individual had prior access to sensitive E&E information.

NOTE 1: If individual indicates he has had prior access to sensitive information relating to Evasion/Escape mechanisms/specialized capabilities, end the debriefing immediately and contact the JPRCC. Ensure the individual completes a non-disclosure agreement.

6. Any appropriate tactical/perishable intelligence.
7. POW/MIA identification and status.
8. Current location and statement requesting disposition instructions and assessment of potential for an in-depth intelligence debriefing.
9. Commander's recommendation:
 - a. Return individual to duty, or
 - b. Proceed to Phase II repatriation.

NOTE 2: Completed report will be classified SECRET as a minimum and will be transmitted as soon as possible.

APPENDIX D

CHECKLIST FOR INITIAL DEBRIEFING OF RETURNEES

1. General. A successful repatriation process hinges on proper preparation. Logistic, medical and debriefing support planning should begin prior to a person being isolated, captured, or taken hostage.

Note: If the returnee is a Military Service member and reveals information implicating himself or herself in a potential violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice or other U.S. criminal law at any time during the repatriation process and the debriefer is a military member or a DOD employee, the debriefer shall stop debriefing and inform the returnee of his or her rights under Article 31(b), UCMJ. If the returnee requests counsel or does not desire to continue the debriefing, the debriefing will cease until counsel is obtained. If the returnee does not request counsel and agrees to continue with the debriefing, the debriefing may continue. If the returnee is a DOD civilian or DOD contractor employee and reveals information implicating himself or herself in a potential criminal offense under U.S. criminal law, the debriefer will cease questioning and consult with a judge advocate or an attorney assigned to the U.S. Attorney's Office before continuing.

2. Return to Friendly Control.

- a. Security and Force Protection Plan. Review plans to ensure safety/privacy of returnee.
- b. Medical Coverage Plan. Be prepared to provide emergency medical care to the returnee.
- c. OPSEC Plan with applicable Essential Elements of Friendly Information.
- d. Obtain Personnel Processing File (PPF) from the Component administrative function or the individual's service.
- e. Transportation Plan to Initial Reception Point Facility. Include medical and security plan.
- f. Key Unit Member should be present if possible.

3. Phase I: Initial Reception Point.

- a. Facilities.
 - (1) Room, office or other facility that provides maximum security and minimum distraction.
 - (2) Pleasant and peaceful atmosphere conducive to the restoration of mental stability and maximum recall.

(3) Messing, billeting, and medical facilities that promote restoration of physical strength as rapidly as possible.

(4) Room, office or small chapel area for prayer, meditation, and private counseling by the chaplain.

b. Equipment. Adequate maps, reference materials, tape recorders, current situation and intelligence reports.

c. Procedures.

(1) Medical Screening and Assessment. Be prepared for potential emergency medical treatment.

(2) If more than one returnee is returned to friendly control simultaneously, keep returnees together.

(3) Obtain returnee's signature on a DD Form 2810, Promise of Confidentiality, immediately following medical screening. These forms must be signed before the initial tactical debriefing.

(4) Advise returned DOD contractor employees upon initial repatriation that they may choose to be processed through all phases of YELLOW RIBBON, including Phase III hospitalization in CONUS. Be prepared to repatriate other U.S., coalition, or allied personnel as directed by Commander, USEUCOM. Inform all personnel outside of DOD, that if authorized by Commander, USEUCOM, they too can elect to be repatriated through DOD repatriation mechanisms. If they initially refuse, they will not have a second opportunity, or if they elect to leave the military processing sequence, they will not be allowed to reenter. When a returned DOS employee elects to be processed through the DOD system, the DOD will coordinate with the Department of State (American Citizens Services and Crisis Management Branch) to ensure that all available personal, medical, dental and family data is provided to YELLOW RIBBON Processing Centers.

(5) Conduct initial debrief of returnee. Brief the individual about the repatriation process.

(6) Prepare and transmit Initial Recovery Report.

(7) Based on the action plan and the desired task organization, request additional repatriation support if required. Coordinate with the JPRCC for all external joint requirements.

(8) If available, ensure the HQ JPRA SERE Psychologist is granted access to the returnee as early as possible, and begins a formal evaluation of the returnee.

(9) If possible, once initially debriefed, the returnee should meet with their designated Unit Representative. At this point, if possible, the returnee should be allowed to telephone home. Prior

to any phone call, the Unit Representative, in coordination with applicable professional such as doctors, chaplains, family support personnel, etc., shall brief the returnee on any family issues that may have occurred during the returnee's absence (e.g., divorce, death in the family, etc.). The Unit Representative shall also begin working with the returnee to ensure a smooth transition back to personal, professional and family life.

(10) If public affairs or next of kin disclosure concerning status has been made, public affairs guidance or next of kin guidance will be provided including appropriate statements. Public Affairs shall ensure any public statements the returnee makes are coordinated through the PA office and HQ JPRA. PA shall also provide security guidance on what aspects of the returnee's captivity may and may not be discussed publicly.

(11) Begin to schedule follow-on debriefs as required.

d. Debriefing. Finalize action plan, brief Component Command Authority, and coordinate final plan with the JPRCC. Immediately determine if the returnee has received assistance during the isolation period, or is briefed on sensitive E&E plans and procedures. If the individual states or indicates that they have information regarding sensitive or covert recovery plans, procedures, organizations, programs, or equipment cease this portion of the debriefing immediately and coordinate with JPRCC as soon as possible. At this time obtain the returnees signature on a Nondisclosure Statement and begin coordination with the JPRCC for a HQ JPRA NAR debrief. Refer to Appendix E.

(1) The tactical intelligence debriefing process should include, but not be limited to:

- (a) Name, rank, service, or Social Security number.
- (b) Nature and extent of knowledge and competence of recovered personnel as observer and reporter.
- (c) A summary of the individual's experience while isolated in enemy territory.
- (d) General and specific information pertaining to the enemy, based on current essential elements of information (EEI).
- (e) Routes of travel and identifiable points enroute.
- (f) Time spent in travel.
- (g) Means and methods of travel, food and rest.
- (h) Observation of enemy military activity on the ground, on the sea or in the air.
- (i) Observation of unusual or significant indigenous activities.

(j) Determination of type assistance received, if any. Again, if the individual indicates knowledge of any assisted recovery, cease this portion of the debriefing and coordinate further NAR Debriefings with the JPRCC.

(k) Means of recovery.

(l) Identification of personnel still captured, detained or known to be dead.

(m) Captor's intentions toward those remaining in captivity or detention.

(n) Details on prisoner routine, to include security, handling, processing and treatment.

(2) Depending on the results of the initial tactical intelligence debriefing, the returnee may have to be debriefed one or more subsequent times.

(3) If the HQ JPRA SERE debriefer is present, conduct the SERE debriefing. If not, schedule later in the process.

(4) If required, schedule and coordinate the NAR debriefing.

(5) Conduct the initial SERE Psychological debriefing.

(6) Following the debriefings, the individual will be informed of his responsibilities and required actions in accordance with existing security guidance.

e. Follow-up Procedures.

(1) Continue the action plan to develop an assessment of the returnee. ICW the medical, psychological and returnee Command Authority Representatives, recommend to the Component Command Authority whether the returnee should be returned to duty or transported to the Theater Transition Point for continued decompression and repatriation.

(2) If returned to duty, continue follow-up repatriation procedures including administrative, financial and spiritual oversight. Coordinate follow-up debriefings through the returnee's chain of command. Conclude the repatriation process with a post detention / captivity report to the returnee.

(3) If the decision is made to transport to the Landstuhl RMC, conduct a hand-off with the Transition Point Repatriation Team who will assume responsibility for this individual.

4. Phase II: Theater Transition Point. Landstuhl RMC will:

(a) Develop an action plan and continue repatriation procedures at this location. Be prepared for evacuation of the returnee to CONUS. Be prepared for coordination with YELLOW RIBBON Representatives at this time.

(b) Continue to develop an assessment of the returnee's condition and recommend to the Component Command Authority to return to duty or evacuate from the USEUCOM AOR. If returned to duty, consummate the repatriation process with a post detention/captivity report to the returnee.

5. Phase III: Return to CONUS.

a. An escort officer shall accompany each returnee to the Phase III processing center in CONUS. The SERE Psychologist or other trained mental health professional shall remain with the returnee, as determined necessary in consultation with HQ JPRA, through all phases.

b. Personal escorts may include representatives from any Military Service; however, when all returnees are from the same Service, escorts should be from that Service as well. The primary consideration is for returnees to have someone from the Service immediately available to respond to questions or provide assistance.

APPENDIX E

NONDISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

1. I, _____, understand that the information concerning covert or sensitive evasion and recovery plans, procedures, organizations, programs, and equipment belongs to the United States Government. I understand that disclosure of this information is punishable under title 18, United States Code, section 798 "Disclosure of Classified Information," as amended.
2. I do solemnly swear/affirm that I will never divulge, publish, or reveal by word, conduct, or by any other means such classified information or knowledge, except in the performance of my official duties and as specifically authorized by Headquarters, Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (HQ JPRA).
3. I understand that no change in my assignment or employment will relieve me of my obligation under this agreement and that the provisions of the agreement will remain binding upon me even after termination of my service with the United States Government.
4. I take this obligation of my own free will, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

WITNESS _____ SIGNED _____

NAME _____ NAME _____

SSN _____ SSN _____

RANK/GRADE _____ RANK/GRADE _____

ORGANIZATION _____ ORGANIZATION _____